

RESOURCE SUMMARY

Pollution Prevention for Furniture Manufacturers

This fact sheet outlines opportunities for furniture manufacturers to reduce their waste generation and toxic substance use in the following areas:

- Wood Furniture
- Metal Furniture
- Upholstery
- Coating and Finishing



Wood Furniture

- Lay out sheet stock efficiently to use as much raw material as possible.
- Maintain equipment regularly to prevent defects. When defects occur, identify them as early as possible to prevent additional waste of materials and labor¹.
- Investigate opportunities for dust to be reused in a secondary market. Promote reuse by segregating dust from soft and hard woods and avoid mixing dust with paint and varnish¹.
- Research alternatives to formaldehyde-based resins in plywood or particleboard panels. Look for no-added formaldehyde (NAF) or ultra-low emitting formaldehyde (ULEF) resins².



Upholstery

- Assess the toxicity of the flame retardants used in flexible polyurethane foam and substitute less toxic, less hazardous alternatives³.
- Use hot melt, heat seal, or water-based adhesives which contain low or no solvent content. Use only as much adhesive as necessary¹.

Metal Furniture

- Research alternatives to hexavalent chromium for decorative chromium plating².
 - * Independent Plating, a metal finishing company, experienced improved product quality and faster processing times after implementing a tri-chrome plating process that reduced their hexavalent chromium use by 88%. Operating costs increased overall, but waste disposal costs were reduced and other costs are expected to drop over time⁴.
- Reduce dragout of plating chemistry by lowering bath concentrations and improving drainage when withdrawing parts. Investigate opportunities to filter process wastewater and recover plating chemicals for reuse⁵.
 - * Columbia Manufacturing, a school furniture manufacturer, saved \$3,000,000 in water and sewer fees and \$4,650,000 in chemical costs by modernizing its nickel-chrome plating line. It reclaims 98% of plating chemistry for reuse and no longer discharges industrial wastewater⁶.



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Coating and Finishing

- Research alternatives to traditional organic solventbased coatings that can reduce VOC emissions and wasted material⁷.
 - ⇒ High-solids coatings contain more solids and less solvent.
 - ⇒ Waterborne coatings use water as the carrier instead of organic solvents.
 - ⇒ Powder coatings contain only solids, no solvent, and require specialized equipment to apply.
 - ⇒ Radiation cured coatings can cure more quickly than traditional coatings.
- Purchase and mix only as much coating as needed for each job. Reuse excess for touchups or as primer.
- Improve transfer efficiency with upgraded equipment⁸.
 - ⇒ High-Volume/Low-Pressure (HVLP) spray guns can reduce overspray compared to conventional guns.
 - ⇒ Electrostatic application systems reduce wasted coating material by making the coating electrically attracted to the part.

- Train employees in proper spray techniques that will maximize transfer efficiency⁹.
 - ⇒ Keep a constant distance between the spray gun and the part.
 - ⇒ Hold the gun perpendicular to the part.
 - ⇒ Turn the spray gun off just before and after each pass.
 - ⇒ Take the time to do it right the first time rather than waste time and material refinishing.
- Replace aerosol cans for touchups with refillable, nonaerosol spray bottles if possible.
- Use dedicated equipment for each coating or schedule coatings in batches to minimize clean-outs. When coatings do change, start with light colors and end with dark¹⁰.
- Clean equipment with dirty solvent first, then fresh solvent. Determine whether spent solvent can be reclaimed and reused on site 10.
- Tightly close all containers of cleaning solvent when not in use.

References

- ¹ Missouri Department of Natural Resources. *Preventing Pollution in Wood Furniture Manufacturing*. <u>dnr.mo.gov/pubs/</u> pub1183.pdf.
- ² Toxics Use Reduction Institute (TURI). *Five Chemicals Alternatives Assessment Study.* <u>infohouse.p2ric.org/</u> ref/09/08261.pdf.
- ³ Environmental Protection Agency. *Safer Choice—Flame Retardants Used in Flexible Polyurethane Foam.* www.epa.gov/saferchoice/flame-retardants-used-flexible-polyurethane-foam.
- ⁴ TURI. Independent Plating—Trivalent Chromium Plating Conversion. www.turi.org/TURI Publications/Case Studies/ Metal Finishing and Plating/Independent Plating - Trivalent Chromium Plating Conversion. 2012.
- ⁵ Minnesota Technical Assistance Program (MnTAP). *Waste Reduction in Plating Processes.* <u>www.mntap.umn.edu/</u> metalfinish/plating.html.
- ⁶ TURI. Columbia Manufacturing, Inc.—Plating Operation Achieves Zero Wastewater Discharge. www.turi.org/
 TURI Publications/Case Studies/Metal Finishing and Plating/Columbia Manufacturing Inc. Plating Operation Achieves Zero Wastewater Discharge OTA. 2015.
- ⁷ MnTAP. *Coatings.* www.mntap.umn.edu/paint/coatings.htm.
- ⁸ MnTAP. Application Equipment & Cleaning Processes. www.mntap.umn.edu/paint/equipment.htm
- ⁹ MnTAP. *Transfer Efficiency*. www.mntap.umn.edu/paint/efficiency.htm.
- ¹⁰ Washington Department of Ecology. *Top Tips for Pollution Prevention in Paints and Coatings*. <u>www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/hwtr/p2/sectors/painttop10.html</u>.